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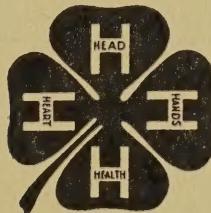
P. O. DAVIS, Director

(May, 1943)

4-H RECORD BOOK

for

NEGRO BOYS



Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

Date _____ 194_____

Number of Years in Club Work _____

Name of Your 4-H Club _____

Name of Your Local Leader _____

Kind of Project _____

INV. '60



CLUB MOTTO

"To Make The Best Better"

CLUB PLEDGE

I Pledge

My head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service,
My health to better living

for

My Club, My Community, and My Country.

CLUB COLORS

"Green and White"

Name of Club _____

Officers of Club:

President _____

Vice-President _____

Secretary-Treasurer _____

Song Leader _____

Local Leader _____

Time of Meeting _____

CONTENTS

Work Done at Club Meetings	Pages 1 to 7
Record of Swine, Colt, Sheep, and Beef Calf Projects	Pages 8 & 9
Record of Dairy Animal Projects	Pages 10 & 11
Record of Poultry Projects	Pages 12 & 13
Record of Crop Projects	Page 14
Soil Conservation Record	Page 15
Story	Page 16
4-H Forestry Record	Inside back cover

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WORK DONE AT CLUB MEETINGS

Demonstration _____

Date _____

Demonstration by:

Agent _____

Leader _____

Club Member _____

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Points to be Remembered:

WORK DONE AT CLUB MEETINGS

Demonstration _____

Date _____

Demonstration by:

Agent _____

Leader _____

Club Member _____

Points to be Remembered:

WORK DONE AT CLUB MEETINGS

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Club Member _____

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Agent _____

Leader _____

Club Member _____

Points to be Remembered:

WORK DONE AT CLUB MEETINGS

Demonstration _____

Date _____

Demonstration by:

Agent _____

Leader _____

Club Member _____

Points to be Remembered:

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SWINE, COLT, SHEEP AND BEEF
CALF PROJECTS**

Expenses				Receipts		
Number of Animals at Beginning _____				Number of Animals Sold _____		
FEED COST	Nov.	\$ _____		Value of Animals Sold	\$ _____	
By Months	Dec.	_____		Value of Animal Products Sold	\$ _____	
(Charge market value for all feed used)	Jan.	_____		Service Fees Collected	\$ _____	
	Feb.	_____		Number of Animals on Hand	_____	
	Mar.	_____		Value of Animals on Hand	\$ _____	
	April	_____		Total Receipts	\$ _____	
	May	_____		Less Total Expenses	\$ _____	
	June	_____		Profit or Loss	\$ _____	
	July	_____				
	Aug.	_____				
	Sept.	_____				
	Oct.	_____				
Total cost of Feed _____						
Other Expenses _____						
Total Expenses _____						

Breed of animal _____ Sex _____

Number of animals _____ Number of animals registered _____

Date record started _____ Age of animal at that time _____

Weight of animal when record was started _____ Weight when record was closed _____

Date record was closed _____

What kind of pasture did you have? _____

Did you plant a grazing crop? _____ If so, what kind? _____

In a few words tell what you think would have made your project better than it was.

PLAN FOR FEEDING BEEF CALVES

<p>Start suckling calf on grain when 3 to 4 weeks old.</p>	<p>After calf is about a month old keep in good grass lot with shade and shelter and plenty of pure fresh water. Allow to nurse twice daily. Begin feeding coarsely ground corn and oats, equal parts, or three parts of corn and one part of cottonseed meal.</p>
<p>3rd and 4th month</p>	<p>Nurse twice daily. Feed all the grain the calf will clean up in day. Shelled corn or coarsely ground corn four parts, and oats one part, by weight is a good grain mixture. Cottonseed meal or velvet beans can replace oats. Keep good quality legume hay before calf at all times.</p>
<p>5th and 6th month calf should weigh 350 to 450 lbs.</p>	<p>Nurse twice daily. Feed all the grain it will eat. Six parts of shelled or ground corn and one part of cottonseed meal by weight is a good mixture to use. Oats may replace one quarter of the corn, if available. Keep legume hay before calf at all times.</p>
<p>6th month to time calf is finished.</p>	<p>Calf may be weaned if on full grain feed. Continue feeding all the grain calf will clean up. Coarsely ground corn eight parts, and cottonseed meal one part, by weight, can be used. Oats may replace one fourth the corn if available. Velvet beans can be used to replace part of the cottonseed meal. Two and one-half pounds of velvet beans in pod are equal to a pound of cottonseed meal. Peanut meal can be substituted pound for pound for cottonseed meal. <i>Use Home Grown Feeds.</i> It will take 180 to 200 days to finish a calf that weighs around 400 pounds when started on feed.</p>

SHEEP MANAGEMENT CALENDAR

JULY—Drench ewes and rams. (See Sheep Section in Alabama Handbook of Agriculture.) Flush ewes by putting on a good pasture. Turn buck in with ewes July 15. If ewes are slow to breed, feed 1½ pounds of grain per day per head.

AUGUST—Drench ewes and rams. Breeding should be completed this month and rams removed from the flock.

SEPTEMBER—Drench ewes and rams. As soon as crops are gathered allow sheep to glean fields. Sow some small grain for winter grazing.

OCTOBER—Drench ewes and rams. Allow sheep to continue to glean fields as crops are gathered.

NOVEMBER—If ewes are thin feed ¼ pound of cottonseed meal per head per day.

DECEMBER—Make preparations for lambing. If possible, turn ewes on small grain or clover pasture. Watch for twin lambs and be sure ewe mothers both lambs. If ewes begin to get thin and do not give sufficient milk, feed ¼ pound of cottonseed meal and ½ pound of grain per day each. Dock and castrate lambs when two weeks old.

JANUARY—Same as December.

FEBRUARY—If lambs are not staying fat, start creep feeding them with a little grain.

MARCH—Same as February.

APRIL—Shear sheep and sell wool.

MAY—Sell lambs and turn ewes into dry lot to dry up. Drench ewes, bucks and ewe lambs kept for replacements.

JUNE—Same as May.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DAIRY ANIMAL PROJECTS

Expenses				Receipts			
Number of Animals at Beginning _____				Number of Animals Sold _____			
	Value	\$	_____	Sold	_____		
FEED COST	Nov.	\$	_____	Value of Animals Sold	_____	\$	_____
	Dec.	_____		Value of Animal Products Sold	_____	\$	_____
By Months	Jan.	_____		Service Fees Collected	_____	\$	_____
(Charge market value for all feed used)	Feb.	_____		Number of Animals on Hand	_____		
	Mar.	_____		Value of Animals on Hand	_____	\$	_____
	April	_____		Total Receipts	_____	\$	_____
	May	_____		Less Total Expenses	_____	\$	_____
	June	_____		Profit or Loss	_____	\$	_____
	July	_____					
	Aug.	_____					
	Sept.	_____					
	Oct.	_____					
Total cost of Feed _____							
Other Expenses _____							
Total Expenses _____							

Breed of animal _____ Sex _____

Number of animals _____ Number of animals registered _____

Date record started _____ Closed _____ Age of animal at that time _____

Weight of animal when record was started _____ Weight when record was closed _____

Date record was closed _____

What kind of pasture did you have? _____

Did you plant a grazing crop? _____ If so, what kind? _____

In a few words tell what you think would have made your project better than it was.

DAIRY PRODUCTION RECORD

Name of Cow _____ Registration Number _____

Date of Birth of Cow _____ Date of Freshening _____

Date	Year	Lbs. Milk	Test	Lbs. Butter Fat	Remarks
Jan.					
Feb.					
Mar.					
Apr.					
May					
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					
Total					

INSTRUCTIONS ON KEEPING MILK RECORDS

1. Weigh milk (morning and night) one day each month and multiply this amount by the number of days in the month to get monthly production.
2. During the months the cow freshens or is turned dry use only the number of days the cow is in milk.
3. Butterfat tests should be run every other month. A sample of night and morning milk should be mixed and used for this work.
4. The total amount of milk multiplied by the butterfat test gives the amount of butterfat produced.
5. Under "Remarks" insert the date the cow is bred, day of month milk weights are taken, etc.

PLAN FOR FEEDING DAIRY CALVES

1st month Wt. 50-75 lbs.	1. Nurse twice daily or feed whole milk from clean bucket. 2. Feed equal parts of shelled corn and oats after calf is 3 weeks old. 3. Begin feeding legume hay. 4. Keep fresh water and salt before calf.
3rd month 90-125 lbs.	1. Continue to feed whole or skim milk. 2. Change grain to mixture 3 parts corn meal, 1 part ground oats, 1 part cottonseed meal. 3. Continue to feed legume hay. 4. Separate heifers and bull calves.
6th month 225-250 lbs.	1. Wean Calf at 6 months old. 2. Feed 1 lb. grain daily per 100 lbs. live weight. 3. Continue to feed legume hay unless good pasture is available.
18th month 600-625 lbs.	1. Breed heifer to purebred bull. 2. Continue to feed grain mixture. 3. Continue to feed legume hay unless good pasture is available.

PLAN FOR FEEDING MILK COW

1. Start feeding fresh cow 3 lbs. grain on 3rd day after calving and increase $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. daily as long as milk production increases.
2. After cow is on full feed give her 1 lb. grain for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lbs. milk produced.
3. Feed all the legume hay the cow will clean up unless good pasture is available.
4. Give the cow a rest period of 60 days between lactation periods.
5. Save your heifer calves and you will soon develop a herd of dairy cows.

POULTRY RECORD

DAILY EGG RECORD

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
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20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
Total												

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR CROP PROJECTS

Expenses		Receipts	
Land Rent, per acre	\$ 5.00	Kind of Crop*	
Cost of Seed	\$ _____	Number of Acres	
Cost of Fertilizer	\$ _____	Yield	
Value of Manure Used	\$ _____	Market Value of Crop	\$ _____
Other Expenses	\$ _____	Less Total Expenses	\$ _____
Total Expenses	\$ _____	Profit or Loss	\$ _____

*For keeping records when more than one crop is grown (for example, in garden and truck projects) use space for notes on opposite page.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the amount of fertilizer used per acre

A. If mixed at home—

Acid phosphate _____ Pounds

Nitrate of soda _____ Pounds

Muriate of potash _____ Pounds

B. If bought ready-mixed—

Amount used per acre _____ Pounds

Give analysis (6-8-4, 4-10-7, etc.) _____

2. Variety of Seed _____

3. Did insects, storms, dry or wet weather injure your crop? _____

4. Did you have a winter cover crop on this land last winter? _____

5. Will you have a cover crop on it this winter? _____

If so, what kind? _____

6. Is your project land properly terraced? _____

7. List the different kinds of seed that you and your family save each year and do not have to buy _____

4-H CLUB SOIL CONSERVATION RECORD

Instructions for Drawing Map:

1. Use drawing paper, size 8½ by 11 or larger size if possible.
2. Use hard lead pencil. A red, wax crayon will also be needed.
3. Draw farm to scale. Scale used will depend upon size of farm and size of paper. Indicate scale used.
4. Number each field, and pasture and woodland area.
5. Consult project requirements in 4-H Club Handbook for additional work to be done on map.

List Livestock on Farm

Feed Crops Produced on Farm

Kind	Number	Kind	Acres	Yield

List Changes That Should Be Made on Your Farm

(See Soil Conservation Outline in 4-H Handbook)

Which one of these changes did you make this year? _____

What additional soil conservation measures did you carry out? _____

Record of Materials Used

Kind	Amount	Cost

Total Cost _____

Note: In writing your story point out the need for soil conservation and better land-use on your farm and what you have done to meet this need. The practices you have carried out should be fully described.

STORY OF PROJECT

4-H FORESTRY RECORD

Record of Tree Planting

1. Kind of trees _____
2. Acres planted _____
3. Number of trees planted _____
4. Cost of plants _____
5. Other expenses _____

Total expenses: \$_____

6. Number of trees sold _____
7. Value of trees sold: \$_____

Record of Improvement Cutting

1. Check Demonstration Selected:
 - A. Timing pines _____
 - B. Improving mixed stands _____
 - C. Changing scrubby woods _____
 2. Acres worked over _____
 3. Number cords cut _____
 4. Total value: \$_____
 5. Total expenses: \$_____
- Profit in labor income: \$_____

Number of "crop trees" (trees promising for sawlogs) left after the Improvement Cutting _____

If an inter-planting was made, count the planted trees as crop trees.

CHART OF PIG FROM BIRTH TO MARKET WITH APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS BY PERIODS

Wt. 2½ lbs.	8 Weeks	Wt. 26 lbs.	12 Weeks	Wt. 90 lbs.	12 Weeks	Wt. 200 lbs.
	Suckling Period		Growing Period		Fattening Period	

Rations for Suckling Period:

Start pigs to eating cracked or shelled corn as soon as they will eat. Change to ration of corn 1 part, skimmilk 3 parts; or corn 6 parts, shorts 3 parts, tankage 1 part. Give pigs all they will clean up.

Rations for Growing Period:

Continue to feed one of the above rations, using 3 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of pig. Allow them to run on a good pasture.

Rations for Fattening Period:

Turn pigs on peanuts, corn, soybeans, or a similar feed if available. If feeding in dry lot, use corn 9 parts, tankage 1 part. Feed all they will clean up.

A mixture of equal parts by weight of charcoal, lime, and salt should be kept before pigs at all times.